Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1806. [No. 1549.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

March 11. d6t

Wanted to Purchase,
A GOOD MILCH COW.
Apply to the
PRINTER.

March 11. d6t

CANDLES AND RUM.

250 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, of a superior quality,
20 barrels New-England Rum,
Landing from schooner FAVORITE, *Capt.* HALE, *from* BOSTON, *and for sale, by*
Lawrason & Fowle.

March 12. d

I have received from Madras,
(Via New-York
9 Bales of Piece Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Long Cloths, Manilla Ginghams, Nicomis and Madras Handkerchiefs. The above goods were selected in Madras by Andrew Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to drawback, and will be sold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,
Who has in Store,
1200 Spanish Hides,
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,
20 tons Plaster, and
20 frails of Figs.

March 5. d

JUST RECEIVED,
20 bags best Black Pepper
20 chests Souchong Tea
24 hogsheads best Surinam Molasses
50 barrels Beef.
FOR SALE, by
John G. Ladd.

March 6. d

Just Landed,
From the schooner FRIENDSHIP, *and for sale by* WASHINGTON PEIRCE, *on liberal terms;*
21 hogsheads retailing Molasses,
A few boxes Mould Candles,
Hogsheads Liverpool Salt,
5 barrels Cherry Bounce,
25 quintals Cod-Fish.

February 17. eo

FOR SALE
1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.
1500 do. St. Ubes.
Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12. d

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

CLOVER SEED.
3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.

February 19. d

FOR SALE,
100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.
10 casks Chewing Tobacco.
Spinning Cotton,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Liquors and *Groceries*, as usual
Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12. d

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

Sale by Auction.
On MONDAY,
The 17th March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at auction, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THAT very valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Esq. called *PARADISE*, containing about 300 acres, and including the dwelling house and improvements, a valuable Mill and its appurtenances; the whole in good order.

The above property is situated about one mile from the turnpike gate on the York road, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A liberal credit will be given on a considerable part of this property, which may at any time be viewed on application to Mr. Aisquith, on the premises.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER,
WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,
Trustees.

Balt. Feb. 14. eotrsM.dtr7M

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale (for cash) at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on *Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock,*

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes, in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

February 24. d3w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, for ready money, upon the premises, several very valuable LOTS of GROUND, lying upon Queen, Fairfax, Water and Union streets, in the town of Alexandria—And immediately after the sale of the Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the coffee house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale of the Lots the sum required should not be raised) one undivided sixteenth part of a Tract of Land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing about eighteen thousand acres, known by the name of the *Mine Tract.*

James Keith, *Trustee.*

March 12. dtf

FOR SALE,
A LOT OF GROUND,

ON the north east corner of Cameron and Water streets, fronting 25 feet on the former and 61 feet on the latter, adjoining the property of I. Geiger, lately occupied by Mr. H. Nicholson. Any person wishing to purchase such a Lot may meet with a great bargain on application to

Frederick Shuck.

March 5. eo7t

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Londoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 75 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaister of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eotf

NOTICE.

The commissioners named and authorised by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued and now in prosecution against Thos. Moore of Alexandria, intend to meet on the 26th day of this month at four o'clock in the afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and to choose a new assignee. When and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

Wm Oxley, *Assignee.*

March 5 dtz6th

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

☞ I have been informed that one of the Tracts of Land advertised for sale by *A. Scholfield* and *Thomas Cooke*, under a deed of trust from *John Withers*, to secure John and M. Scholfield, includes part of a lot of land in my possession, under a deed of bargain and sale from Robert Allison, duly recorded in the county court of Fairfax: If so, all persons are cautioned against purchasing so much of the same as is included within my lines.

C. F. Whiting.

February 17. tf

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, cloudled and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Pelisses, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfblacks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4 4 4 Irish Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Bastas, Mamoudies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlas, Tickenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
	&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong	TEAS, particularly selected for family use.

Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira, Bucellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port	WINES.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Florant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohns, &c. &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

Boarding-House Opened
By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,
In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

LOST,
On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the
PRINTER.

February 22. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore

September 18. tf

TO RENT,
A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

ROBERT GRAY,
Bookseller, King-street;
Has just received from Philadelphia, the following
VALUABLE BOOKS:
A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, by Joseph Scott, author of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.

Medical Inquiries and Observations, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. The second addition revised and enlarged by the author.

Medical and Physical Journal, part 1st of vol. 2d. by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

Quincy's Lexicon Physico-Medico improved.

Cavallo's Complete Treatise on Electricity, in theory and practice, with original Experiments, the 4th edition.

Gordon's History of the American Revolution.

Plutarch's Lives.

Davis's Modern Geography.

Hutchinson's Xenophon, from the "Classic Press"

Wilson's Reports. Dallas's Reports.

M'Nalley's Evidence, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large supply of School Books and Writing Paper.

March 11. d

This day is Published,
By COTTOM & STEWART,
[*Price twelve and a half Cents*]
AN ORATION,
Delivered in the Episcopal Church, on the 22d February, 1806.
By Charles F. Mercer:
A member of the Washington Society.

March 6. d

☞ A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 5.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. J. CLAY. I had entertained a hope that the call of my colleague would have been detained for a few days longer, as the documents we have received from the treasury department have been but two days on our table, at least in a printed form, and as they are calculated to throw much light on the subject before us. In the few remarks which I am about to offer, I shall not follow my colleague through the detail he has made of the injuries and insults of Great Britain. We all of us well know that the national flag has been grossly outraged and the national honor violated by her. But I do not conceive that the best mode of obtaining redress for these wrongs is to do that which will be more injurious to ourselves than to her. My objections to this resolution are two fold. The *first* is that, if carried into effect, it places greater means of injuring us in the hands of our enemy than she already possesses; and the *second*, that we shall not be able to maintain the course it points out for any length of time.

By the resolution before us we are prohibited from importing from Great Britain, any articles, however necessary or convenient they may be; while at the same time we are permitted to carry any articles to her market. The effect will be that while our productions are accumulating in the hands of the British manufacturers and merchants they will have no means of paying for them. And of consequence debts to a very large amount will become due from British merchants to American citizens. Even at the present day I have great doubts whether there are not greater sums due by the merchants of G. Britain to the citizens of the United States than there are recoverable debts due by American citizens to them. If so, what will become of the second expedient proposed to be resorted to by my colleague, that of sequestration? The balance of injury, instead of being in our favor, will be against us. If my colleague had looked over the report of the secretary of the treasury, and had attended to the amount of American property afloat, he would have seen that there is not less than one hundred millions of dollars worth of American property at the mercy of the cruizers of Britain. I believe that the naked vessels, independent of the products they carry, amount in value to more than thirty millions of dollars. It will be seen that the commerce of the United States in exports and imports amounts to 150 millions, of which it is fair to calculate that one third is constantly exposed on the ocean. Of this amount about forty millions is carried on between the U. States and the power with whom it is proposed to cut off intercourse. With this fact staring us in the face, would it be politic to expose so much property to the retaliation of the British ministry. When the gentleman spoke of the amount of British depredations, he ought to have stated the amount of those recently committed. I believe I am not very wrong in stating the whole amount of American property detained by British cruisers as not exceeding six millions of dollars. On balancing, therefore, their interests, ought the United States to resort to measures which, in the opinion of every man, will justify retaliation.

Besides, I would wish my colleague to shew us how we are to be supplied with articles heretofore derived from G. Britain. All articles of iron manufacture, hard ware, of cotton, and coarse woolens, we are obliged to import from that island.—From her East India dominions we likewise import a great variety of useful articles; while from her West India islands we import a great portion of one article, spirits, which pays one sixth of our whole amount of duties; the amount which we get from her colonies will be found to be two and a half millions of dollars. From the same document it appears that the whole of this article imported from the British dominions is consumed in the U. States. But it is said that we may find a substitute for it. I acknowledge it. We may find this substitute in the products of our domestic distilleries which pay no duties. Are we prepared to sacrifice so large a part of our revenue as is derived from the importation? For it will be observed that other kinds of spirits are in a great measure exported from the United States while all that we import from British settlements is consumed in this country. If the importation of British manufactures is prohibited I do not know whence we are to be furnished with the articles we stand in need of. It is true, France has some rising manufactures, and that she takes off about a fourth part of the cotton exported from the United States. But are we, by this measure, to cut off the market of the agriculturalist for this article to the extent of 90,000 bales at present annually exported to Great Britain?

But the great and material injury to the United States will be from the destruction of revenue occasioned by this measure. The present revenue may be estimated at 12,000,000 of dollars, of which 5,400 000 dollars is paid on importations from Great Britain and her dependencies. We have an annual appropriation of 8,000,000 for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt. We have been engaged in extinguishing this debt for near twenty years, and have so far succeeded.

It is a probable calculation that if we remain at peace, and do not cut off the right hand of our revenue, the debt will be extinguished by the year 1816. To me this is an object as desirable as it can be to my colleague. I do not, therefore, wish to deprive the government of this large share of revenue derived from duties on merchandize imported from Great Britain.

As to the effects of this measure on G. Britain, I might acknowledge, if it could be permanent, that it might raise a clamor among her merchants and manufacturers, which might induce the minister of that nation to relax in the course now pursued. But I will appeal to any gentlemen conversant with the state of the country from the year 1792 to this time, to say whether there is any probability of our being able to endure a non-importation of British goods for any length of time; for more than 6 or 8 months. We have neither stock enough on hand; nor manufactures or manufacturers of our own to enable us to do so. It is true that our manufactures are advancing surely, though slowly, and I may state in corroboration of this fact, what may not generally be known, that in the city of Philadelphia, manufactures are now carried on to a greater extent than they were forty years ago in the town of Birmingham. But can we from this source, or from foreign markets supply the great demand of our citizens? No. There are some articles which we may obtain elsewhere. Let us then prohibit the importation of these from Britain. Let us carry such a system as this into effect. One which as it will do us little injury, is likely to be permanent, and will therefore have a permanent influence on Great Britain.

My colleague has alluded to the measures taken in the year 1793. But he will recollect that the orders, issued by the British government, at that period went much farther than the principle now set up. Besides in 1793 the spirit of this country was very different from that which now prevails. The revolution of France had, at that time, rekindled the enthusiasm of our own revolution; and I believe I shall not be incorrect in saying a majority of our citizens were in favor of drawing the sword in favor of France. I ask if that is the case now? If a majority of the people of America are ready to take part with the emperor Napoleon. And notwithstanding the measures then taken in 1794 we concluded a treaty which sacrificed every thing we had contended for, and for which I believe my colleague voted, at least for appropriations to carry it into operation. If this was the issue of violent measures, I am not now for taking them. I am not for taking measures, which my colleague says will strike at the vitals of Britain, but which, he says at the same time, will not be a cause of war. I am, on the contrary, in favor of such measures as we are able to carry into effect, and which may be adopted without permanent injury to ourselves.

(To be continued.)

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A quantity of
CORN AND RYE.
Apply to
WASHINGTON PIERCE,
At Colonel RAMSAY'S *Counting Room.*
February 1, co

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Latest Foreign News.

In yesterday's Gazette we gave a hasty sketch of the news we received from capt. Davis, from Bordeaux. We now proceed to give the interesting details from the French Journals.

Thirtieth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Austerlitz, 12 Frimaire, year 14.

The 6th Frimaire, the emperor, upon receiving the communication of the full powers of Messrs. de Stadion and de Giulay, offered previously an armistice, for the purpose of sparing the effusion of blood; if the enemy really had a mind to make an arrangement and come to a definitive accommodation.

But it was easy for the emperor to perceive that the enemy had other projects; and as the hope of success could not come to the enemy but from the side of the Russian army, he easily conjectured that the negociations were no longer any thing more than a *ruse de guerre* to lull this vigilance.

The 7th at nine o'clock in the morning, a cloud of Cossacks, supported by the Russian cavalry, made the advanced posts of Prince Murat fall back, surrounded Vischau and took there 50 men on foot of the 6th regiment of dragoons. In the course of the day, the emperor of Russia repaired to Vischau, and the whole Russian army took position behind that town.

The emperor had sent his aid-de-camp, general Savary, to compliment the emperor of Russia as soon as he was apprized of that Prince being arrived at the army. General Savary returned at the moment when the emperor was recoinoitering the fires of the enemy's bivouac placed at Vischau. He bestowed great praise on the good reception, the graces and good personal sentiments of the emperor of Russia, and even of the Grand Duke Constantine, who showed him every kind of care and attention; but it was easy for him to perceive from the series of conversations which he had for three days with about thirty coxcombs, who, under different titles, surround the Emperor of Russia, that presumption imprudence and inconsideracy would reign in the decisions of the military cabinet, as they had reigned in those of the political one.

An army thus conducted, could not be long without committing faults. The Emperor's plan was from that moment to wait for these faults and to watch the moment for profiting of them. He immediately gave orders for his army to retreat; he retired by night, as if he had met with a defeat, took a good position three leagues behind, caused his men to work with great ostentation in fortifying it and erecting batteries.

He proposed an interview to the emperor of Russia, who sent him his aid-de-camp, Prince Dolgorouki; this aid-de-camp might remark that every thing in the countenance of the French army denoted reserve and timidity. The placing of large guards, the fortifications making in the utmost haste, all showed the Russian officer an army half beaten.

Against the custom of the emperor, who never receives with so much circumspection flags of truce at his head quarters, he repaired himself to his advanced posts. After the first compliments the Russian officer attempted to start political questions. He assumed upon every thing with an impertinence difficult to be imagined; he was in the most absolute ignorance of the interests of Europe, and of the situation of the continent. He was, in one word, as a young trumpeter of England. He spoke to the emperor as he speaks to Russian officers, whom he has long provoked by his haughtiness and ill usage. The emperor contained his indignation, and this young man who has gained a considerable influence over the emperor Alexander, returned full of the idea that the French army was on the eve of its ruin. One may be convinced of what the emperor must have suffered, when it is known that towards the end of the conversation, the prince proposed to him to give up Belgium and to place the iron crown on the head of the most implacable enemies of France. All these different steps fulfilled their intention. To beat the French army was no longer the question, but to turn and take it; it had done so much only thro' the cowardice of the Austrians. It is asserted that several of the old Austrian generals who had made campaigns against the emperor, warned the council that it was not with such confidence they ought to march against an army in which there were so many old soldiers and officers of the first merit. They said that they had seen the emperor reduced to a handful of men, in the most difficult circumstances, insure his victory by rapid and unforeseen operations, and destroy the most numerous armies; that here, however, no advantage had been obtained; that, on the contrary, all the skirmishes of the advanced guard of the first Russian army had been to the advantage of the French army; to these observations, these presumptuous youths opposed the bravery of 80,000 Russians, the enthusiasm inspired into them by the presence of their emperor, the picked corps of the Imperial guards of Russia, and, what they probably did not dare advance, their talents, of which they were astonished that the Austrians did not comprehend the power.

On the 10th, the emperor, from the top of his bivouac perceived with unspeakable joy, the Russian army beginning, at two cannon shot from his advanced posts, a movement in flank to turn his right. He then saw to what a pitch presumption and ignorance of the art of war had misled this brave army. He frequently repeated: "Before to-morrow evening, that army will be in my power." Nevertheless the enemy entertained a very different idea: he came up within a pistol shot of our advanced guard, defiling by a flank march on a line of four leagues in length, extending along the French army, which appeared as if it dared not to move out of its position: it had but one fear, that that the French army would escape it. Every thing was done to confirm the enemy in this idea. Prince Murat caused a small corps of cavalry to to advance into the plain; but suddenly, if astonished at the immense forces of the enemy, it hastily returned. Thus every thing tended to confirm the Russian general in the ill calculated operation he had fixed on. The emperor caused the annexed proclamation to be placed in the order of the day. In the evening he wished to visit on foot and *incognito* all the night guards; but he had scarcely made a few paces ere he was recognized. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the soldiers, on seeing him; straw lights were in an instant placed on the tops of thousands of perches, and 80,000 presented them before the emperor saluting him with acclamations; some to celebrate the fete of the anniversary of his coronation, the others saying that the army would give its nosegay to the emperor on the morrow. One of the old grenadiers said to him: "Sire, you need not expose yourself. I promise you in the name of the grenadiers of the army, that you need only fight with your eyes, and that we will bring you to-morrow the standards and artillery of the Russian army to celebrate the anniversary of your coronation."

The Emperor said in entering his bivouac, which consisted of a wretched straw hovel without a roof, which the Grenadiers had made for him: "This is the finest evening of my life; but I regret to think that I shall lose a number of these brave fellows. I feel how much that will hurt me, that they are truly my children, and in fact I sometimes reproach myself with this sentiment, which I fear will end by rendering me incapable of carrying on the war." Could the enemy have beheld this scene; he would have been alarmed. But rash and unthinking he continued his movement, and hastened forward to his ruin.

The emperor immediately caused the preparations to be made for battle. He dispatched marshall Davoust, to the convent of Raggern; he was with one of his divisions, and a division of dragoons, to make head against the enemy's left wing, in order that at a signal given, it might be quite enveloped; he gave the command of the left to marshal Lannes, of the right to Marshal Soult, of the centre to marshal Bernadotte, and of all the cavalry, which he assembled on one point, to prince Murat. The left of Marshal Lannes was supported by the Santon, a superb position which the Emperor had caused to be fortified, and on which he had caused to be placed 18 pieces of cannon. On the evening preceding the batle, he had intrusted the guard of this position to the seventeenth regiment of Light Infantry, & certainly it could not be guarded by better troops. The division of general Suchet formed the left of Marshal Lannes; and that of general Caffarellia his right, which was supported by the cavalry of prince Murat. The latter had in front of it the Hussars and light horse, under the orders of general Kellermann, and the division of dragoons Valther and Beaumont, and in reserve the divisions of cuirassiers of generals Nansouty and d'Hautpoult, with 24 pieces of light artillery.

Marshal Bernadotte, that is to say, the center, had on its left the division of general Rivaud, supported on the centre by prince Murat, and on its left the division of general Drouet.

Marshal Soult, who commanded the right of the army, had at his left the division of general Vandamme, at the centre the division gen. St. Hilaire, at his right the division of general Legrand.

Marshal Davoust was detached to the right of general Legrand, who guarded the passages of the ponds, and of the villages of Sokolnitz and Celnitz. He had with him the division Friam. and the dragoons of the division of general Bourcier. The division of general Gudin, was to march very early in the morning from Nicholsburg, to stop any of the enemy's corps which might stretch beyond the right.

The Emperor with his faithful war companion marshal Berthier, his first aid de camp colonel general Junot and all his staff, was in reserve with the ten battalions of his guards, and the ten battalions of general Oudinot, of which general Duroc commanded a part.

This reserve was drawn up in two lines in columns by battalion, at the distance of opening; having in the intervals 40 pieces of cannon served by the artillerymen of the guards. It is with this reserve that the emperor had the project of rushing, wherever his presence would have been necessary. We may say that this reserve alone was worth an army.

At one o'clock in the morning the Emperor mounted on horseback to visit his posts, reconnoitre the fires of the enemy's bivouacs, and receive an account from the large guards of what they might have heard of the movements of the Russians. He learned that they had spent the night in drunkenness, and tumultuous cries, and that a corps of Russian infantry had presented themselves at the village of Sokolnitz, occupied by a regiment of the division of general Legrand, who received orders to reinforce it.

The 11th Frimaire, day at length appeared. The sun rose radiant; and this anniversary of the Emperor's coronation, on which one of the finest feats of arms of the age was going to take place, was one of the finest days of this Autumn.

This battle, which the soldiers persist in calling the engagement of the three Emperors, which others call the engagement of the anniversary, and which the emperor has called *the battle of Austerlitz*, will be for ever memorable in the annals of the great nation.

The emperor, surrounded by all his marshals, waited, to give his last orders, till the horizon was well lighted. At the first rays of the sun the orders were given, and each marshal rejoined his corps in full gallop.

The emperor said in passing along the front of several regiments: "Soldiers, we must finish this campaign by a clap of thunder which shall confound the pride of our enemies;" and immediately the hats on the point of the bayonets, and shouts of, Long live the Emperor! were the true signal for action. A moment after the cannonade was heard at the extremity of the right, which the enemy's advanced guard had already passed; but the unforeseen rencounter of marshal Davoust stopped the enemy short, and the engagement commenced.

Marshal Soult moved off at the same instant, marched towards the heights of the village of Pratzen, with the divisions of the generals Vandamme and St. Hilaire, and entirely cut the enemy's right, all the movements of which became uncertain. Surprised by a march of flank whilst it was flying, thinking itself attacking and seeing itself attacked, it looked upon itself as half beaten.

Prince Murat moved off with his cavalry. The left, commanded by marshal Lannes, marched in echelons by regiments, as at exercise. A tremendous cannonade commenced along the wholeline: two hundred pieces of cannon and nearly two hundred thousand men made a dreadful noise; it was a real combat of giants. The armies had not yet been fighting for an hour, and the whole of the enemy's left was cut off. His right found itself already arrived at Austerlitz, the head quarters of the two emperors, who were immediately forced to march the emperor of Russia's guards, to endeavor to re-establish the communication of the centre with the left. A battalion of the 4th of the line was charged by the Russian Imperial horse guards, and routed; but the emperor was not far off; perceiving this movement, he ordered marshal Bessieres to march to the succor of his right with his invincibles, and shortly after the two guards were engaged.

The success could not be doubtful: in a moment the Russian guards were routed. Colonel, artillery, standards, all were carried away. The regiment of the grand duke Constantine was crushed. He himself, owed his safety only to the swiftness of his horse.

From the heights of Austerlitz, the two emperors beheld the defeat of all the Russian guards. At the same moment the centre of the army, commanded by marshal Bernadotte, advanced; three of his regiments maintained a very fine charge of cavalry. The left, commanded by marshal Lannes, attacked several times. All the charges were victorious. The division of general Caffarelli distinguished itself.

The divisions of cuirassiers seized the enemy's batteries. At one o'clock in the afternoon, the victory was decided; it had not been a single moment doubtful. Not a man of the reserve had been necessary, nor had fought any where. The cannonade was no longer kept up any where but at our right. The enemy's corps which had been surrounded and driven from all its heights, found itself in a low ground and pushed up against a lake. The emperor marched thither with 20 pieces of cannon. This corps was driven from position to position, and a horrible spectacle ensued, such as was seen at Aboukir, 20 000 men throwing themselves into the water and drowning themselves in the lakes.

Two columns, each of four thousand Russians, laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners; the enemy's whole park is taken. The result of this engagement is 40 stands of Russian colors, among which are the standards of the imperial guards; a considerable number of prisoners, the staff does not yet know them all. It had already notice of 20 000, 12 or 15 generals; at least 15 thousand Russians killed remained on the field of battle. Although the reports be not yet arrived, we can at the first coup d'œil estimate our loss at 8 hundred men killed and between 15 or 16 hundred wounded. This will not astonish military men, who know that it is only in a rout that men are lost, and no other corps but the battalion of the 4th was broken. Among the wounded is general St. Hilaire, who wounded at the commencement of the engagement, remained the whole day in the field of battle; he covered himself with glory. The generals of division Kellerman and Walther, the gens. of brigade Valhubert, Thiebault, Sebastiani, Campan, and Rapp, aid de camp to the emperor. It was the latter who in charging at the head of the grenadiers of the guards, took prince Repnin, commander of the knights of the Imperial guards of Russia. As to the men who have distinguished themselves, it is the whole army which has covered itself with glory. It constantly charged shouting Long live the emperor, and the idea of celebrating so gloriously the aniversary of the coronation further animated the soldiers.

The French army, although numerous and beautiful, was inferior in number to the enemy's army, which consisted of 105 000 men, 80 000 of whom were Russians and 25,000 Austrians. Half of this army is destroyed; the rest has been put to the most complete rout and the greater part have thrown down their arms.

This day will cost tears of blood to Saint Petersburgh. May it cause that cabinet to reject with indignation the gold of England; and may this young Prince whom so many virtues called to be the father of his subjects, snatch himself from the influence of those thirty coxcombs, whom England pays with art, and whose impertinences obsure his intentions, make him lose the love of his soldiers and throw him into the most erroneous operations. Nature, by enduing him with such great qualities, called on him to be the consoler of Europe. Perfidious councils, by rendering him the auxiliary of England will place him in history in the rank of those men who by perpetuating war on the Continent, consolidated British tyranny over the ocean and caused the misfortunes of our generation. If France cannot attain peace but on the conditions which the aid de camp Dolgorouki, proposed to the emperor, and that baron Novozilzolf was charged to bring, Russia will not obtain them, even if its army should be encamped on the heights of Montmartre.

In a more detailed relation of this battle, the staff major will make known what each corps, each officer, each general has done to illustrate the French name and give a testimony of love to their emperor.

On the 12th, at day break, Prince John of Lichstentein, commander of the Austrian army waited on the emperor at his head quarters set up in a barn. He had a long audience of him. Nevertheless we pursue our successes. The enemy is retreating along the road from Austerliz to Gording. In this retreat he presents his flank, the French army is already on his rear and following him with the sword in his reins.

Never was a more horrible field of battle. From the midst of immense lakes we still hear the cries of thousands of men who cannot be relieved. It will be three days before the wounded enemies can be all sent off to Brunn. It makes one's heart bleed. May so much blood shed, so many misfortunes fall at length on the perfidious islanders who are the cause of them! may the cowardly olygarchs of London support the burthen of so many evils!

From the bivouac, 10th Frimaire.

SOLDIERS,

You see before you the Russian army come to avenge the Austrian army of Ulm. They are the same battalions you have beaten at Hollabrunn, and whom you have constantly pursued to this place.

The positions we occupy are formidable, and, whilst they march to turn my right, they will present me their flank.

Soldiers, I shall inspect in person all your battalions; I shall keep far from the fire, if with your accustomed bravery you carry disorder and confusion into the enemy's ranks; but if victory be for a moment uncertain, you will see your emperor expose himself to the first blows; for victory cannot hesitate, in this day especially when the honor of French infantry, which imports so much to the honor of the whole nation, is at stake.

Let not your ranks be thinned under pretext of carrying off the wounded, and let each man be well penetrated with the thought, that we must vanquish these stipendiaries of England, who are animated with so great a hatred against our nation.

This victory will finish our campaigns and we may take up our winter quarters, where we shall be joined by the new armies now forming in France, and then the peace I shall make, will be worthy of my people, of you, and of me.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By order,

The Major General of the army
General BERTHIER.

Austerlitz, 12th Frimaire.

SOLDIERS,

I am satisfied with you: you have in the engagement of Austerlitz, justified what I expected from your intrepidity. You have decorated your eagles with an immortal glory. An army of 100,000 men commanded by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, has been in less than 4 hours cut to pieces and dispersed: those who have escaped our swords, have been drowned in the lakes.

Forty pair of colors, the standards of the Imperial Guards of Russia, 120 pieces of cannon, twenty Generals, upwards of 30 000 prisoners, are the result of this memorable day. This infantry f much boasted, and in superior numbers, have not been able to resist your shock, & hence forth you will have no more rivals to dread.—Thus in two months, this third Coalition has been vanquished and dissolved. Peace can no longer be at a distance: but as I promised my people, before crossing the Rhine, I will only make a peace which shall give us guarantees and secure rewards to our allies.

Soldiers, when the French People placed the Imperial Crown on my head, I trusted to you to maintain it for ever in that high splendour of glory which could alone render it valuable in my eyes. But at the same moment our enemies thought of destroying and vilifying it: and this iron crown conquered by the blood of so many Frenchmen, they wished to oblige me to place on the head of our most cruel enemies, rash and senseless projects, that on the very day of the anniversary of your emperor's coronation, you have annihilated and confounded. You have taught them that it is easier to brave and to threaten, than it is to conquer us.

Soldiers, when every thing that is necessary to insure the happiness and prosperity of our country shall be accomplished, I will conduct you back to France. There you will be the object of my most tender solicitude. My people will again behold you with joy, and it will be sufficient for you to say: I was at the battle of Austerlitz, for them to answer—that's a brave fellow.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By order,

The major-general of the army,
General BERTHIER.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

We are informed that on Thursday last, in the House of Representatives—Mr. Randolph advocated the rising of the committee of the Whole, on Mr. Gregg's resolution, without granting leave to sit again; that he again travelled over the field of controversy; condemning in strong terms the official conduct of the President, in particular for withholding diplomatic information from the House; for giving confidential and open messages in contradiction to each other; for excluding one or more of the heads of department from his council, &c. &c. The President and Secretary of State he likened to Don Quixotte, and Sancho Panza, and treated them with great severity. We can hardly say, that we should be surprised should he move for an impeachment of general Jefferson: Articles of impeachment which he would be willing to support; and heavier articles which the Federalists could support, might lead the Executive, to wish a snug birth in Carter's mountain. Party spirit may prevent, what justice might demand: viz—An accomplishment of the expectation expressed by Mr. Bayard, in his speech on the Anti-Justice Bill, that the time would come when Mr. Jefferson, should be called on to answer for his misdeeds, on the floor of Congress.

Letters were received lately from the Mediterranean, stating that Commodore *Rogers* had killed Captain *Gale* of the marines for remonstrating with him, on a severe punishment inflicted on a marine. I give you only report. *Gale* remonstrated warmly on the impropriety of the punishment. The Commodore struck him; they closed and were parted by an officer. *Gale* said there was a time for all things, and when they arrived in the United States, he hoped the Commodore would give the satisfaction he had a right to demand. The Commodore drew his dirk and stabbed him thrice, when he fell. *Gale* was unarmed. You will shortly see the account of this unfortunate affair; the above statement I believe to be true.

M.

[*Boston paper.*]

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be Sold, at the Vendue Store,

A valuable House Servant, with her Child, about nine months old—for a term of years.

Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marstelier.

March 15. d

WANTED,

A vessel of about 500 tons burthen,

To take a freight to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Apply to

WASHINGTON PEIRCE,
At Col. Ramsay's Compting Room.

March 15. eo3t

BANK STOCK.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A few Shares in the Bank of Potomac. Enquire of the Printer.

March 15. d3t

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia,

50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles } of superior
8 do Anchovies } quality.

ALSO,

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Orange peel Boxes, Fancy Paper do. containing Looking Glasses, Perfumes, &c. Pincushions, with Glasses. Also, some handsome Pocket Books, and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale, by

Matthew Eakin.

Who has also for Sale,

Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and fresh Oranges.

March 13. 3tawim

☞ TEAS.

The subscriber has received by Captain Hand, from Philadelphia,

IMPERIAL TEA,
Of a superior quality.

LADIES who are fond of this *delightful beverage*, will, I am sure, not be disappointed if they will make a trial of it.

He has on hand,

Gunpowder
Young Hyson, and } *TEAS,*
Hyson Skin } *of a good quality.*

Sherry
Lisbon, and } *WINES.*
Malaga

Old Jamaica Spirit,
Jamaica, Antigua, and New-England Rum
Genuine old Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Whiskey
Molasses
Loaf, Lump, and Muscovado Sugars—together with a

General assortment of Groceries.

JAMES DOULASS.

March 15. eo3t

☞ An excellent *Milch Cow*, used to the town, and now heavy with calf, for sale.

LOST OR MISLAID,

Certificates for 43 Shares of Potomac Bank Stock.

ANY person giving information so that they can be obtained, will confer a particular favor on the subscriber—

Who has a Cargo of St. Ubes SALT for Sale.

E. Janney.

2d mo. 19th. 1aw6w

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a freſh aſſortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchaſed at a retail ſtore.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, ſen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Conſumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq. Attorney-General of the ſtate of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary. I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago. He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper: he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavorable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Diſorders,	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back,
Conſumptions,	Indigeſtion,
Cowneſs of ſpirits,	Melancholy,
Loſs of appetite,	Gout in the ſtomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hyſterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakneſſes,	Involuntary emiſſions,
Semidal weakneſſes,	Obſtinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenneſs,	

In caſes of extremity, where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh, which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call Hamilton's Eſſence, or Extract of Muſtard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe. If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second ſtreet, between Mary and Chriſtian ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was ſo ſeverely afflicted with a violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilon's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Eſq.
One of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or fouleneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the to every age and conexcellence and of this being ſuited contrary, a particular ſtitution, and alſo its contains no thing but what is perfectly innocent, and ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humors and corruptions; feveriſh and billious complaints, and the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on the occaſion.

Deſcription of Worms, and the ſymptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides, or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or ſhort flat, white worm, and laſtly, the Tænia or tape worm ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe, and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms ſhould have immediate recourſe to Hamilton's worm deſtroying lozenges, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in advanced ſtages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs, having a pleaſing appearence, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the poſſeſſion of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their particular mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon cloſe inſpection quite repeled with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that billious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaiſter.

An infalliable remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Perſian Lotion,

So celebrated among the faſhionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable coſmetic perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples; inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, rings worms, an burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration, which is ſo eſſential to health. Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Reſtorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

The ſovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for the venerial diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of billious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

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☞ Sold likewiſe by S. Pleaſants, Richmond; Roſs and Douglaſs, Peterſburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamſburgh; and J. Shaw, Leeſburg.

September 4. law

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Conſiſting of

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Garlands, Wreathes, Bunches, and Sprigs of Artificial Flowers
Some very elegant Silver Trimmings, and Feathers, ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon.

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King ſtreet, March 11. dtw

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ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman*. A ſingle man would be preferred. Application to be made to

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March 15. d

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Date when received in Store.	Name of Veſſels.	Maſter's Name.	From whence imported.	Deſcription of Articles.	Marks and Numbers.
1804. October 1.	Ship United States.	Oliver P. Finley.	Liverpool.	Two bundles Saddle Trees, each half dozen.	No Marks.
1805. May 21.	ditto.	James M. Speake.	do.	Twelve Anvils.	1 and 12

CHARLES SIMMS, *Collector.*

FEBRUARY 26. aswtf

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October 25. d6t.co

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December 20. d

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